

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Art of Debate

By Walter E. Myer

WHEN a really important issue comes up for decision, it seldom receives the calm, deliberate, thoughtful treatment which it deserves. People discuss it in a spirit of anger. Bad feeling prevails. There is no effort to arrive at the truth. Each one tries to justify his own conclusions. Each tries to cry down those who disagree with him.

After the argument has proceeded for some time, the parties to the dispute are no closer to an agreement than when they began. They are merely angrier than they were; less disposed to listen to the voice of reason.

This is a childish way to settle disputes, or to engage in disputes. The person who is grown up mentally knows how important it is to decide questions in the right way. He does not quarrel with the one who opposes him. He tries to learn something from his opponent, and at the same time he expects his opponent to try to learn something from him.

The people of the United States have some very important issues to decide. One of them is a question raised by General MacArthur's dismissal. It is the question of what our Far Eastern policy should be.

This controversy is not mere child's play. The decision may affect the lives of many Americans. The problems involved should have the calmest, wisest, most thoughtful study which can possibly be obtained.

But that isn't what they are getting. Everywhere and on both sides we hear contention, anger, exaggeration, with little effort to find essential facts and vital truths. This is a bad thing for America—a dangerous thing. Too many people are failing to decide what should be done in the light of evidence and in a spirit of truth-seeking.

What can students do about all this? There is much that they can do. They can study the different sides and angles in the case of our great controversies.

They can try hard to find out what the facts are, and they can give support to the public leaders—officials, writers, and others—who speak or write in a mood of calmness, consideration, and deliberation.

Each student should acquire the art of conference. Each should learn to talk things over with his friends without losing their respect, and to hear opponents' views without losing his own temper.

Decisions reached after thoughtful and fair argument are more likely to be right; and a democracy, if it is to be strong and secure, must decide the great issues wisely. Each citizen can help his country in crisis times by broadening his understanding of public questions. One way to achieve that result is to learn how to think as well as talk.

The issues which we face today are too critical to be decided in anger, or on the basis of emotion. We need to use reason and understanding.



Walter E. Myer



WHERE do we go from here?

Far Eastern Policy

Truman and MacArthur Points of View on the Action to Be Pursued in Orient Are Hotly Debated by Nation

In the 10 days since President Truman dismissed General Douglas MacArthur from his post in the Far East, a tremendous controversy has raged. Newspaper writers and radio commentators have examined the President's action from every angle. Citizens throughout the country have been unusually active in writing letters to newspapers and to their Congressmen.

Did President Truman do the right thing in removing General MacArthur from his commands? Opinion continues to be sharply divided. In Congress a split has developed, generally along party lines. Most Republicans contend that MacArthur was doing an excellent job and should never have been relieved. The majority of Democrats believe that the President was wholly justified in dismissing General MacArthur.

Those who feel that the dismissal of MacArthur was a wise step give these arguments:

"General MacArthur's job in Korea was to direct military operations. He was warned repeatedly not to make statements that might involve us in a large-scale war in the Far East, beyond the borders of Korea. These instructions were given him by President Truman, who, under the Constitution, is Commander in Chief of

the armed forces. The General went against these orders, and made statements far beyond his authority as a military commander.

"It was plain, too, that MacArthur did not agree with the foreign policy of our government, and was trying to change that policy in the Far East. For example, he wanted to bomb supply bases in China and to make use of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist troops on Formosa in the fight against the Chinese Communists.

Regardless of whether these moves were wise or not, they were counter to the policy laid down by our government. Under the American tradition of government, military commanders do not make political decisions or lay down foreign policy. Yet MacArthur was, in effect, insisting on doing just that.

"MacArthur's actions were especially dangerous because he was not only commander of U.S. troops in the Far East but also of the United Nations forces in Korea. Many of our allies—particularly Great Britain and France—feared that his actions might involve the UN in an all-out war in Asia. They are not prepared to get tied up in such a conflict now, and if they did, they fear it would leave them weak and helpless at home in the

(Concluded on page 2)

Draft Deferment Plan Is Studied

It Permits College Men Who Meet Certain Standards to Postpone Service

COLLEGE campuses throughout the country are buzzing with talk about recent changes in the procedure for deferring students from military service. In high schools, too, the subject is coming up for plenty of discussion. While the new plan will not affect high school boys immediately, it will have a big bearing on their future.

Up to now, students called into service by the draft have been deferred until the end of the school year. Beyond that time, though, it has been unclear just what procedure would be followed. Now, as a result of recent developments, students can have a good idea of what lies ahead for them.

U.S. officials believe that deferment from military service should continue for a number of students. Only in this way, it is said, can the nation be assured of a sufficient supply of doctors, scientists, technicians, and other highly educated people for the future. Partly as a result of draft policies in World War II, there is a shortage today of engineers, scientists, and other technically trained workers. We do not dare to make the same mistake again, officials say.

Local draft boards will continue to have the last word on deferring students. However, it is expected that local boards will be guided by the program recently announced in Washington. It sets up specific scholastic standards that each student must meet to be eligible for deferment.

Under the new program, those college students who are allowed to continue their courses will be determined in either of two ways: (1) on the basis of their scholastic standing within their classes; (2) on the basis of their marks in special aptitude tests.

Here is how the program seems likely to work for young men now in

(Concluded on page 6)



QUESTIONs of academic deferments are being widely debated

Mac Arthur

(Concluded from page 1)

face of possible Russian aggression. MacArthur's moves were threatening to break up our close partnership with these countries.

"President Truman showed great patience with General MacArthur. The President even went to Wake Island last fall to try to iron out disagreements. As a last gesture, several weeks ago, he sent Secretary of the Army Pace to the Far East to confer with MacArthur. Apparently, though, the General insisted on having his own way. Under the circumstances the President had no alternative but to relieve him."

MacArthur's supporters feel that President Truman's action was a tragic mistake. They put forth these views to support their position:

"Hopeless Situation"

"General MacArthur found himself in a hopeless situation in Korea. He was instructed to achieve victory on the battlefield, but when Chinese forces entered the war, he was told that he could not bomb Communist bases in China. Communist planes could bomb American and other UN troops but our planes were not allowed to hit enemy airfields in China or pursue their planes over Chinese territory. MacArthur found his hands tied, unable to take the military steps he felt necessary to achieve victory.

"Neither our government nor the United Nations gave him clear-cut instructions on final objectives. How far should UN troops proceed? What military steps had to be taken to end the war? He could not get the answers from the political leaders who are supposed to lay down these policies. Meanwhile, day after day he saw his troops taking losses, and the only prospect in sight was a long, bloody stalemate.

"Is it any wonder, then, that MacArthur made suggestions on what steps should be taken to defeat the Communists? Remember, too, that he has spent years in the Far East and has a keen understanding of the people and of the forces at work in that part of the world. His judgments were neither hasty nor poorly conceived. He urged the steps he felt were necessary if we were to inflict a lasting defeat on communism.

"General MacArthur denies that he disobeyed orders. He feels that he has always acted with the welfare of the nation uppermost in his mind.



General MacArthur



POLITICAL DECISIONS on the Korean war should be made by the United Nations, President Truman says. The tall, wide UN Secretariat Building in New York City, and the Meeting Hall, under construction in the foreground, are shown above.

For carrying out his job in a vigorous way he is relieved of his command, and the United States is thus deprived at a crucial time of one of its most experienced and brilliant military men. It is a tragic blow, both to General MacArthur and to the entire nation."

Opinion continues to be divided not only over General MacArthur but also over the broad question of U.S. foreign policy in the Far East. What is our policy in Korea? Is it the right policy? Here again there are clear-cut differences in the views of General MacArthur and his supporters on the one hand, and President Truman and his administration, on the other.

Those who favor MacArthur's stand have this to say on the conduct of the Korean war:

"We are conducting a half-hearted war in Korea, and it doesn't make sense. Our troops are engaged in a life-and-death struggle against a relentless foe, yet we are holding back and are not going all out to achieve victory. Our military men are not permitted to take the war to Chinese soil, even though Chinese troops are killing our soldiers every day. It is as if a man with one arm tied behind him was thrust into a fight against an able-bodied opponent.

"If we are going to win the struggle against communism, we must hit our enemies with everything we can wherever we can—in China or elsewhere. The Korea war is not just a minor struggle for a little peninsula—it is a war for a whole continent. We must realize that the Communists are concentrating on Asia, not Europe, and it is in Asia that we must stop them.

"If we let Asia fall to the Communists, they will become so strong that Europe will fall into the Communist orbit, and all the effort and money we have spent there since the end of World War II will be wasted. But if we stand up to the Communists in Asia, where they are making their big bid for world supremacy, we can give communism such a blow that the threat it now poses to Europe will wither away. The big battleground

against communism today is Asia, not Europe."

Those who regard the policy we are now following in Korea as sound advance these views:

"We are not fighting a futile war in Korea. What we are doing there is fighting a holding war—holding back the enemy while we strengthen Europe and carry out our own rearmament program at home. The soldiers in Korea are not fighting in vain—they are buying the time that we need to become strong.

"Furthermore, had it not been for our intervention in Korea, it is almost certain that Indo-China would have fallen to the Communists and probably all of Southeast Asia. Russia might have made aggressive moves in other parts of the world.

"We must not allow ourselves to be drawn into an all-out war in Asia. If we should come to full grips with China, there is no telling how many years we might be involved there in that vast land with its almost unlimited supply of manpower. Moreover, by bombing China we might bring Russia into the war and touch off another global conflict.

"The Big Enemy"

"Let us not forget that the big enemy is not China, but Russia. If we allowed ourselves to be dragged into a large-scale Asiatic war, we would be doing exactly what the Soviet Union desires. Meanwhile, if we can continue to keep the war limited to Korea, there is always the possibility that we can negotiate a peace with the Communists. At the same time we will be building up our strength and the strength of Europe so that we will be able to act effectively if a world war comes."

What effect has the dismissal of General MacArthur had in our relations with other countries and in our conduct of the Korean war?

In western Europe there is general approval of President Truman's action. The British and French, in particular, had feared that MacArthur's actions might bring on a

global conflict for which they were unprepared. They felt, too, that had MacArthur's policies prevailed, the U.S. might have concentrated on the defense of Asia and paid less attention to the defense of Europe. Now those fears have been quieted.

On the other hand, General MacArthur's removal came as a shock to government officials in Japan and at Chinese Nationalist headquarters in Formosa. They are afraid that the removal of MacArthur may weaken the stand against the spread of communism in Asia.

In Japan, in particular, there was great dismay at the removal of the General. He had directed the military occupation of Japan ever since the end of World War II, and was held in high respect.

So far as military operations in Korea are concerned, the fighting goes on as it did under General MacArthur. Even those who think that MacArthur should have been left in command agree that his successor Lieutenant General Matthew Ridgway, is a highly capable military man.

As these words are written, the question of how far the UN forces will go in Korea still remains to be settled. It is a matter which will have to be threshed out by the United Nations and by our top officials.

Some people think that the removal of General MacArthur will make it easier to negotiate peace in Korea. They say that MacArthur's desire to carry the war into China stiffened the resistance of the Communists and made them unwilling to work out a settlement. Now—so the argument goes—they may be more willing to come to terms.

Others, though, have directly opposite views. In fact, they think that the removal of General MacArthur—a bitter foe of communism—may be interpreted by the Communists as a sign of weakness on the part of our government. His removal, it is said, may encourage the Communists to keep up the struggle in the belief that we will not take all-out steps against them.

Terms You Often See in the News

You Must Know Their Meaning to Understand Events at Home and Abroad

Defined on this page are terms that appear frequently in discussions of national and world affairs.

Aggression. Unprovoked or unjustified attack by one nation upon another.

Agrarian. Laws and political movements are called "agrarian" if they are intended to help the farmers.

Amnesty. A government may decide to grant "amnesty" or freedom to a group of prisoners whose crimes are usually of a political nature, such as rebellion.

Annexation. The act by which a nation adds a new piece of territory to its own.

Appeasement. In the years before World War II, the democracies tried unsuccessfully to *appease* Nazi Germany—that is, to calm and satisfy her—by yielding to her demands. "Appeasement" of warlike nations is now generally unpopular.

Arbitration. Submission of a dispute—as between two nations or between labor and management—to an impartial board of judges. Parties in the dispute *agree in advance* that they will accept and follow the judge's decision. (Compare with *conciliation* and *mediation*, described below.)

Boycott. Refusal to have dealings with a particular nation, individual, or business firm.

Bureaucracy. This term has various meanings. When people say that a government is bureaucratic, however, they generally mean that it is cumbersome and complicated; that it has too many bureaus and agencies to be efficient and responsive to the public needs.

Capitalism. Economic system under which factories, farms, mines, stores, and other enterprises are owned and managed by private individuals or firms.

Charter. An official document which sets forth the rights and powers of some organization or group.

Civil rights. Rights and liberties which a nation or state guarantees to its people—rights such as freedom of religion, speech, press, and assembly.

Collectivism. A general term applied to various systems for government ownership of factories and other productive enterprises. Includes socialism and communism. Opposite of capitalism.

Cominform. International association of Communist parties, dominated by the Soviet Union. This association calls itself the "Communist Information Bureau," and "Cominform" is derived from that phrase.

Communism. As practiced today, communism means government ownership and control of business, industry, agriculture, and many other activities of individuals. Every existing Communist government is a dictatorship.

Conciliation or mediation. Efforts by a nation, organization, or individual to settle a quarrel between two other parties. There is no advance agreement that the conciliator's or mediator's judgment will be definitely accepted.

Conservative. Anyone who feels that changes in our institutions or customary ways of doing things should be made only after extended deliberation, study, and thought, and only if it seems very certain that such changes will be for the better. A conservative does not favor as much

government activity in the nation's social and economic life as does an individual known as a liberal or progressive.

Democracy. Government by the people.

Dictatorship. Government by a single individual or a small group, with practically unlimited powers.

Economy. Any broad system of production, sales, and purchases of goods and services. We speak of a region's economy, a nation's economy, or the world's economy.

Fair Deal. President Truman's name for the program of legislation which he has been urging Congress to adopt. It includes farm measures, labor legislation, the federal health insurance plan, civil rights proposals, and so on. A similar term, *New Deal*,

foreign alliances or "entanglements."

Left and right. (See *conservative* and *radical*.) In certain European parliaments, conservative parties are seated to the right of the presiding officer, and radical parties are seated to the left. If a person is conservative, therefore, he is said to be a "rightist," or a member of the "right wing," and if he tends to be radical, he is called a "leftist."

Liberal. There is a difference of opinion over the meaning of this word as applied to politics. A liberal or progressive, however, is usually thought of as a person who is more willing than a conservative to have the government make social and economic changes.

Middle of the road. In big political or economic disputes, there are

ica, the Orient, and elsewhere, to become more prosperous. So named because President Truman mentioned it as the fourth major point of American foreign policy in his 1949 inauguration speech.

Politburo. About a dozen men, making up the "high command" of the Russian Communist party and of the Soviet Union.

Protectorate. A small nation which, by formal agreement, is under the authority of a stronger country. The more powerful partner in the arrangement is known as a *suzerain*.

Radical. A person who wants to uproot present ways of doing things; one who favors immediate and far-reaching political and economic changes. Radicals usually want the government to own a number of industries and to control the remainder in a rigid manner.

Reactionary. A person who wants to turn back and adopt policies which were followed in the past.

Red. Another name for a Communist.

Red-baiting. The practice of denouncing people as Communists or Communist sympathizers without taking proper care as to whether the accusation is justified.

Red herring. When a red herring is dragged across the trail during a fox hunt, the dogs lose the scent and become confused. In politics, therefore, a red herring is an issue that is brought up for the purpose of diverting attention from another issue.

Regimentation. Rigid governmental control over individuals' activities.

Republic. Democratic government through elected representatives.

Socialism. Government ownership of factories, transportation systems, and other economic enterprises. (Compare with definition of capitalism.)

Sovereignty. Independence or supremacy. A government is sovereign when there is no political authority above it.

Sphere of influence. A region of comparatively weak countries or of underdeveloped territory dominated by some strong nation.

Titoism. Revolt by Communists against domination from Moscow. Named for Marshal Tito, Communist dictator of Yugoslavia, who holds that Communists outside Russia should not be expected to give unquestioning obedience to the leaders in Moscow.

Totalitarian. A dictatorial government which seeks to control all or most individual activities.

Trust territory. A colony or region which some country governs under the general supervision of the United Nations. Often called "trusteeship."

Ultimatum. The final settlement offer of one party involved in a disagreement. If the dispute is between two nations, and one rejects an ultimatum of the other, war may result.

Viet Nam. Largest of the three states of Indo-China, now involved in a struggle between Communist and non-Communist forces. Inhabitants of this state are called *Viet Namee*.

Welfare state. Term used to describe a nation whose government adopts far-reaching social security measures, national health insurance, or similar policies. It is frequently used in an unfavorable sense by people who oppose such programs.



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

POLITICAL and economic terms are often perplexing

was used to describe the social and economic policies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Both these terms have been called "inaccurate" by critics of Roosevelt and Truman.

Fascism. A system of harsh dictatorship. Mussolini's Italy and Hitler's Germany were called fascist. While a fascist government ordinarily does not own businesses, industries, and farms, as does a communist regime, it has absolute control over these enterprises and all individual activities.

Fellow traveler. A person who agrees with the Communists, and possibly helps them, but who does not actually belong to the Communist party. Such an individual is also called a "parlor pink."

Free Enterprise. Same as definition of capitalism.

Good Neighbor Policy. The policy of friendly cooperation which our country, for a number of years, has sought to follow in its dealings with Latin America.

Guerrilla warfare. An irregular, hit-and-run method of fighting, without fixed battle lines.

Internationalist. This term generally refers to a person who believes in international cooperation, and who wants his own country to work actively with other nations.

Isolationist. A person who wants his own country to stay aloof from

usually more than two sides. People who take a position between the two extremes in such disputes are said to be in the "middle of the road," or are called "middle-of-the-roaders."

Nationalist. Someone who wants his own people to have a strong and independent nation. Nationalists in numerous lands of Southeast Asia have worked hard, during recent years, to throw off foreign rule.

NATO. Initials which stand for North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This is the organization through which the countries of the North Atlantic-area are seeking to build a strong defense against Soviet aggression. Joint military forces of the North Atlantic Treaty group are under General Dwight Eisenhower, whose headquarters is known as *SHAPE* (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe).

Party line. People in democracies can belong to political parties and still disagree at times with the majority-supported policies within their parties. Communist and fascist parties, on the other hand, have definite sets of policies and beliefs which they require their members to support. Such a set of policies is known as a "party line."

Point Four. A program under which the United States seeks to help underdeveloped nations, in Latin Amer-

The Story of the Week

Far Eastern Leaders

Lieutenant General Matthew Ridgway, who formerly commanded the American 8th Army and other UN troops in Korea, now holds the highest U. S. and UN military posts in the Orient. Since succeeding General Douglas MacArthur, he has been serving as American commander of the whole Far Eastern area. In this capacity, the 56-year-old general heads all our forces (Navy and Air as well as Army) in Japan, Korea, and various islands such as Okinawa, the Bonins, the Marianas, and some others.

It is his duty to make over-all policies for the UN military effort in Korea, although a field commander actually directs the troops in battle there. General Ridgway also supervises our administration of Japan and other areas we occupy in the Orient (for a personality sketch on him, see THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, March 12).

The field commander who has replaced General Ridgway in Korea is Lieutenant General James Van Fleet. Like the supreme commander, he has a truly brilliant combat record. A native of Cotesville, New Jersey, 59-year-old Van Fleet was graduated from West Point in 1915. In World War I, he was wounded while fighting at the head of a machine gun battalion.

In the Second World War he was wounded three times, and participated in fighting at many critical spots. Among other things, he led the regi-



Ridgway

Van Fleet

ment which spearheaded the amphibious landing at Utah Beach in Normandy, June 6, 1944; participated in the capture of Brest and Metz; commanded a division in the bitter Battle of the Bulge; and led troops which drove into Germany with the 1st Army.

After World War II he distinguished himself as chief of an American military mission which helped the Greek government defeat rebellious Communist forces of considerable size.

Paris Birthday

What may be the most elaborate birthday party on record is being given for Paris, which has reached the age of 2000 years. The beautiful capital is extremely dear to the French, and starting this month and continuing through the summer they will commemorate it in many ways. There will be parades of citizens, a ceremony featuring a 2000-candle cake, art shows, costume balls, concerts, sports events, and other celebrations.

Paris, say its residents, has every right to celebrate since it has survived so many upheavals in the past. The city originated 50 years before Christ on the little island in the Seine River where the famous cathedral of Notre Dame is located. Julius Caesar made



THIS AURELIA SPORT MODEL was one of the Italian cars displayed at the 33rd International Auto Show held in Turin, Italy, early this month. Cars from seven countries, including the United States, were shown.

the community his headquarters when he conquered this part of western Europe.

At that time the place was called Lutetia. In years following it was overrun and destroyed by barbarians, but it was rebuilt and 300 years later it took its name from the Gallic tribe of *Parisi* which founded it.

Down the years since then, kings of France, Napoleon Bonaparte, and presidents have lived there. The city has survived revolution, terrorism, and occupation by foreign armies. Parisians like to recall how their beloved *ville lumière* (city of light) has come through all these crises, as Paris and France face economic troubles and the threat of communism in 1951.

Migratory Workers

Shocking conditions among approximately a million migratory workers have been revealed by a government commission. These laborers who move from place to place in the country to harvest crops have suffered in a number of ways. Unscrupulous labor contractors have underpaid them, and they have been forced to live in unsanitary camps beyond the reach of school, health, and welfare facilities of America's civilized communities.

Both adults and children have suf-



OLD TREATIES like these are among the hundreds of thousands of items relating to U. S. history that are preserved in the National Archives in Washington, D. C. The treaty shown on the right is that of the Louisiana Purchase.

fered. In many areas young children have toiled long hours at so-called "stoop" labor. This is work at which persons actually bend over for long periods of time as, for example, when picking vegetables from vines.

The problem of the migratory workers is complicated by the fact that many of them are aliens. Each year thousands of Mexicans cross the border illegally, immigration officials say. Once in this country they are very often put to work at low rates, performing the "stoop" labor and other hard farm tasks. Their employers know these workers will not complain for fear of being sent out of the country.

The commission has made a number of recommendations to improve the lot of the migratory workers. It suggests: National laws requiring good wages and housing for these laborers; programs for improving health facilities; educational programs; additional efforts to limit the number of Mexican farm workers who come to the United States during harvest seasons. These recommendations are being studied thoroughly.

Travel by Helicopter

Helicopters will be used widely in the future, aviation experts say—to such an extent that present methods of air transportation will be radically changed. The time is not far distant when many helicopters will be used, instead of the conventional fixed-wing aircraft, to haul passengers on shorter trips (up to 200 miles), it is said.

Several aviation companies have been experimenting, and 'copters that hold up to 20 passengers now are being produced. These craft, with their great overhead rotors, have one big advantage over commercial ships now used. Since they can rise and descend almost vertically, they require much less landing space.

Experts say, therefore, they will be used not only between airports but between business centers, where they could land without long runways. This, of course, would save time for passengers who otherwise would have to make their way into cities from the air terminals.

The development of helicopters has

been delayed partly because of the difficulty in flying them. Pilots complained of fatigue because of the complexity of instruments, and the energy required to keep them stable and on course. Now, an "automatic pilot" has been produced which makes them easier to operate not only by day but in bad weather and at night.

Honoring a Great General

The elaborate and demonstrative manner in which General MacArthur was welcomed back to this country recalled past occasions when other great American heroes returned to their homeland from abroad. Here are some of the people who received tremendous receptions:

General John J. Pershing, who was commander of U. S. forces in World War I.

Gertrude Ederle, who, in 1926, was the first woman ever to swim the English Channel.

Charles Lindbergh, who, one year later, made the first nonstop flight across the Atlantic.

General Dwight Eisenhower, who commanded the Allied forces in World War II.

General Jonathan Wainwright, who displayed heroic leadership in the Philippines during World War II and suffered long imprisonment.

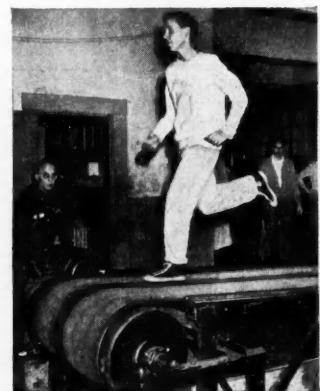
Admiral Chester Nimitz, who was the U. S. naval leader in the Pacific during the latest world conflict.

All three of the latter military leaders, like General MacArthur, were invited to address both houses of Congress in joint meeting.

Trouble in Middle East

Ever since the war of 1948, Israel and its neighboring Arab nations have been living in a tense atmosphere. Observers long have expected the truce to end with a new flare-up of trouble. A short time ago, that trouble came—with fighting between Israel and Syria.

Long-smouldering bitterness between the two nations burst into the open when seven Israeli policemen were shot and killed by Syrians, who claimed they had trespassed on Syrian soil at a point southeast of the historic Sea of Galilee. The Israeli government retaliated quickly, sending warplanes to bomb troops of the



GOING NOWHERE—FAST. A home-built treadmill, resembling an indoor track, is used at Central Vocational High School in Cincinnati, Ohio, for track practice. By speeding up the belt the runner increases his speed.



LARGE QUANTITIES of military supplies are going overseas to build the strength of Atlantic Pact nations. This picture was taken recently at a port on our East Coast.

neighbor country, just over the border. Israeli followed this *reprisal* with a formal protest to the United Nations. A UN committee will study charges and may send an official to the trouble zone in an effort to settle the dispute by discussion. In the meantime, UN observers already on the spot are afraid general fighting may break out.

This would be very unfortunate for the nations which are trying to preserve world peace. Leaders of these countries know that the Soviet Union might take advantage of large-scale fighting in the Middle East to spread the unrest and so advance communism's own ends.

New Mobilization Board

A new body, known as the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, has been formed to help the administration deal with problems which arise as the nation rears. The board has 17 members, including Charles E. Wilson, the mobilization director, as chairman, and four members each representing industry, labor, farmers, and the general public.

One of the most important issues facing the new group concerns labor-management relations. An older unit, the Wage Stabilization Board, is supposed to settle labor problems, but it has not operated since three labor delegates walked out of the body some weeks ago, claiming that workers are not given enough voice in the management of the rearmament drive. Because of the WSB's failure to act, industrial disputes have threatened and wage-hour questions have not been settled.

Charles Wilson's big mobilization agency contains both the new organization and the older Wage Stabilization Board, but the two units are organized differently. The nine members of the WSB made recommendations to Wilson, who then could take them up with the President. The new group will meet with Mr. Truman once a month, and advise him directly.

Meanwhile, labor leaders urge a complete reorganization of the WSB and they hope that the creation of the new board will lead to this goal.

Struggle for Germany

In any struggle for Europe between communism and the western democracies, the outcome might well depend on control of West Germany, with her rich industrial resources in the Ruhr Valley and elsewhere. That is why the democracies are determined to keep some form of control in the ex-enemy state, and why the Soviet Union is just as determined to break that control. Briefly, this is how the struggle is being carried on:

West Germany, now occupied by the U. S., British, and French troops, wants complete independence. Many Germans say that until they have sov-

ereignty, they will play no part in the new North Atlantic Army being organized to combat Communist aggression. Because we agree that the German people are becoming ready for at least partial independence, we have been giving them more freedom of late.

In the next few months, discussions are to be held for the purpose of deciding upon a formal end to the occupation of West Germany. Our soldiers, however, will probably remain there as members of the North Atlantic Army.

Meanwhile, Russia is working hard to swing West Germany over to communism. The Soviet Union, in tireless propaganda attacks, charges that the democracies have split and degraded Germany by setting up the western state. In effect, Russia urges West Germany to join East Germany in one Communist-dominated country.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A storekeeper had for some time displayed in his window a card reading "Fishing Tickle." "Hasn't anyone called this mistake to your attention?" asked a customer.

"Oh yes, many have mentioned it," said the dealer. "But whenever they drop in to tell me, they usually buy something."



"I'm going to be frank with you; this is an old car . . ."

A newly arrived visitor to New York City asked his friend if the UN had brought many foreigners to that metropolis.

"I should say it has," replied his friend. "To give you an example, the other day I was riding in an elevator at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. One of the passengers looked at me, then nudged his companion and said in a low tone—'Americano.'"

We read that a Westerner has perfected the ability to sleep while standing erect. What's so new about this? Umpires have been doing the same thing for years.

Definition of genius: An individual who can make anything but a living.

Stingy professor: "I am going to drop this silver dollar into a glass of acid. Will it dissolve?"

Student: "No, sir!"

Professor: "Why not?"

Student: "Because if it would, sir, you wouldn't drop it in."

Teacher to boy: "What is an echo?" Boy: "The only thing that ever cheated my sister out of the last word."

News in Brief

Brazil now has television. A video station has been set up in downtown Rio de Janeiro, the capital, and it is expected to provide transmissions unusually free from interference. The reason for this is that transmitting equipment has been erected in a very favorable location—the top of famous Sugar Loaf Mountain, which towers over Rio's busy harbor.

★ ★ ★
A Senate committee is expected soon to make recommendations to eliminate improper campaign methods in political elections. For months this group, headed by Senator Guy Gillette of Iowa, has been looking into last November's elections in a number of states—particularly Maryland, New York, and Iowa.

Two main problems confront the committee: First, how best to prevent candidates from using lying or misleading literature. Second, how best to limit the amount which candidates spend on their campaigns.

★ ★ ★
Major Charles Yeager, the first pilot to fly faster than the speed of sound, has revealed some interesting facts about his record-breaking flights. He says he has flown "several hundred miles" faster than the velocity of sound, which is 760 miles per hour at sea level. Thus, it seems likely that he has travelled at a speed well over 1000 miles per hour.

Actually the experimental aircraft which Yeager used in his record-smashing flight was designed to fly at speeds up to 1700 m.p.h. Just how fast he did travel is a military secret.

★ ★ ★
Although the situation in Indo-China has been fairly quiet lately, this will not last, some observers predict. They look for the Viet-Minh (Communist) forces to open a determined spring offensive, with perhaps 250,000 soldiers trained and equipped in Chinese camps across the border. Against this force, there are available about 161,000 French troops plus several thousand native Indo-Chinese fighters. The anti-Communist forces have received weapons from the United States.

A big offensive, planned by the Communists last January, was thrown off balance when a famous French officer, General de Lattre de Tassigny, managed to put new life in the defending army. The war in Korea has also interfered considerably with Communist plans in Indo-China.

★ ★ ★
The government is expanding our atomic program. The Atomic Energy Commission has asked Congress to give it more funds for the coming bookkeeping year than it ever had before in peacetime. The AEC wants 1.2 billion dollars for the 12 months starting July 1. If granted, this budget would raise the nation's total investment in atomic energy projects, military and non-military, to about 7.5 billions.

★ ★ ★
Winston Churchill, the British prime minister in World War II, is scheduled to arrive in this country for a visit starting May 8. Mr. Churchill, who heads the Conservative or opposition party in the British Parliament, is expected to make a number of important speeches. His purpose, it is reported, is to tighten the bonds between Britain and our country at this time of world crisis.

Draft Deferment

(Concluded from page 1)

college. Local draft boards will be advised to defer from military service those who have finished one year of college and had scholastic standing in the upper half of the male members of the freshman class. In the same manner the boards will be advised to defer men ranking in the upper two thirds of the sophomore class and in the upper three fourths of the junior class.

College students who do not finish in the required upper part of their class will still have a chance to be recommended for deferment. To do so, they must attain a score of 70 or more on a special aptitude test to be held in about 1,000 places throughout the nation on May 26, June 16, and June 30. College seniors who plan to do graduate study must make 75 in this test or rank in the upper half of their class.

The test will consist of questions of many kinds. For example, there will be questions on the meaning of words, the understanding of written selections, mathematics, graphs, charts, and so forth. Further information may be obtained from local draft boards. College students who want to take the test should make immediate application at their local boards.

High School Seniors

High school seniors or others planning to enter college next fall will not take the test this year. It is now expected, although plans may change, that all high school graduates who are accepted by colleges in September will be permitted to attend. Once enrolled in colleges, they are likely to be deferred until the end of their freshman year. If, at that time, they rank in the upper half of their freshman class from the standpoint of grades, or if they can pass the special aptitude test given to students all over the nation, their deferment will continue.

If a student is in the required upper portion of his college class, he is eligible for deferment even though he fails the test. If he passes the test, he may be recommended for deferment even if he is in the lower part of his class. In other words, he will have two chances to get deferment.

Once a person has passed the test, he does not have to take it again during his college career, but will be deferred for that period. Of course he will have to make satisfactory marks to stay in college.

Students who have been deferred to complete their education will still be subject to service in the armed forces when their education is completed. While some may be deferred again if they enter critical industries, U.S. officials are emphatic in saying that the student deferment plan is not intended to make anyone wholly exempt from service.

Students should remember that the plan may be changed at any time if more men are needed for the armed forces. In such a case, the passing score on the test might be boosted to 80 or 90, and students might be required to be in—let us say—the upper fourth rather than the upper half of their college class.

Regardless of how the details of the plan may be altered, the basic idea of student deferment is certain to pro-

duce continuing and heated discussion. Already there is much controversy over it. Some feel that it is an excellent idea. Others want it eliminated.

Those who contend that students should not be deferred on the basis of scholarship argue as follows:

"To permit students with the best marks to go on with their college careers while consigning those with marks only a few points lower to the armed forces is not right. It will create a feeling of inferiority among those who do not attain the required scholastic marks. They will be bitter and resentful. The situation goes against the American tradition of equal opportunity for all."

"The plan is especially unfair to

judging students for deferment by scholastic grades *only* is all wrong. In every class there are boys with excellent qualities who do not make high grades. They may be fine, respected leaders—they may possess strong, upright character—they may be highly proficient at various kinds of skilled work with their hands—yet none of these things is taken into account as a basis for deferment. Surely if there is to be a deferment plan for students, qualities other than the ability to make higher grades than one's classmates should be considered."

Those who favor the idea of deferring students on the basis of scholarship have this to say:

"The student-deferment plan must

of the nation, our government should certainly follow as sound, scientific methods as a good employer does.

"As for the boy who goes into the armed forces—he is bound to get many benefits. Many men learned skills in the services which have helped make them successful and prosperous in civilian life—for example, many mechanics, radio technicians, and airline pilots. Countless veterans of World War II will attest to the value of military training in developing qualities of leadership and judgment.

"The objection that the plan is unfair to high ranking boys who cannot afford to go to college might be met by the introduction of a program of federal scholarships, whereby qualified boys would be able to attend college regardless of their economic situation. Such a plan is already being discussed.

"Critics of student deferment often seem to forget that *deferment* is not the same as *exemption*. Deferred students are still subject to call after they have finished their college work. Surely, for the good of the nation, they should be permitted to become versed in the skills the nation needs before going into uniform."

Thus go the arguments over the deferment of students on a scholastic basis. No matter how Congress may alter the program, the issue is likely to be argued hotly so long as it is necessary to draft young men for military service. Both aspects of the question—maintaining our armed strength and meeting our needs for men adequately trained for civilian leadership—are equally important.

Your Vocabulary

For each sentence below, tell which answer best explains the meaning of the italicized word. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. They committed these acts with *impunity* (im-pü'ni-tü). (a) enthusiasm (b) regret (c) extreme fear (d) freedom from punishment.

2. A person's *environment* (ěn-virün-mént) is his (a) ambition (b) schooling (c) surroundings (d) income.

3. A *vigilant* (vij-i-länt) individual or group is (a) careless (b) troublesome (c) active in politics (d) alert and watchful.

4. That country's government is *disintegrating* (dis-in'të-grät-ing). (a) crumbling (b) becoming a dictatorship (c) becoming very aggressive (d) spending large sums of money.

5. They were filled with *apprehension* (áp'rë-hë-nëshün). (a) dread (b) hope (c) joy (d) grief.

6. They *asserted* (ä-surt'ed) that he was there. (a) doubted (b) stated positively (c) strongly believed (d) denied.

Rostrum. This was the Latin name for the beak, or prow, of a war vessel. A Roman commander once brought home the beaks from several enemy ships which he had captured. These metal prows were used as decorations on a speakers' platform at the Forum. *Rostrum* now means "speakers' platform."



WHAT IS HIS FUTURE? Under present plans, scholastic standings and aptitude tests will determine which young men continue their studies and which will be drafted.

boys who, though getting excellent marks in high school, cannot afford to go to college. They will go into the armed forces, while mediocre students whose parents can send them to college may avoid military service. To single out citizens for special duty because of their economic standing will result in widespread bitterness and class feeling—one of the worst things that could happen in our democratic society.

"Higher-ranking students will be better citizens if they serve in the armed forces at the same time and under the same circumstances that other students do. They will not be troubled by feelings of guilt and embarrassment. The sharing of common experience is one of the great bonds which make a nation strong.

"Moreover, the plan deprives the armed services of the type of young men most needed as potential leaders. Manning our mechanized army calls for men with the capacity to learn highly technical skills. It requires the service of many individuals who possess first-rate scholastic ability.

"One final objection: the idea of

be judged by one measuring stick only—the future welfare of the nation. Our great strength lies in the technical, scientific, and industrial skills of our people. Though many of these skills are in short supply, we are counting on them in case of world conflict to make up for the vast numerical superiority of Communist manpower.

"Thus, we must permit those who show promise to go on immediately with their studies. In acquiring the skills the nation needs, they will be of more value to their country than they would carrying a rifle. Moreover, in this era of the atom bomb and high-speed planes, students may be almost as much in the 'front lines' as the infantryman.

"Some people say student deferment is undemocratic. They should remember that there is a certain amount of selection in every walk of life. A good employer, for example, carefully chooses the men who are going to work for him according to the skills they possess or the promise they show for a particular kind of work. To assure the future welfare

Magazines and Newspapers

"So You Think Women Can't Drive!" by Margo Fischer, Saturday Evening Post.

The incompetent woman driver is a favorite target for cartoonists and joke writers. According to statistics, however, women drive at least as well as men—and possibly better.

In 1949, women held 30 per cent of the California drivers' licenses and did from 15 to 20 per cent of the driving. But women figured in only 9 per cent of the fatal accidents in that state. In New York for the same year, men drivers were involved in 2,084 fatal accidents, women in 128.

A psychologist recently studied a large group of young Iowa drivers, and in this group the women had one fourth fewer accidents than the men.

Despite these studies, several large insurance companies maintain that there is no difference between men and women drivers. If there is a difference between the two, it is that women drivers are less inclined to speed, to show off, and to take risks than are the men.

"DPs Look Better Now," editorial comment in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Today the United States is energetically searching in Europe for desirable displaced persons who want to live and work over here. U.S. representatives are rounding up families with members who have particular skills as machinists, lumber workers, nurses, farm laborers, and so on. Most of the newcomers are likely to be settled in the Midwest.

Only a few years ago, some Americans were alarmed at the thought of admitting DPs to this country. Their opinions sprang from fear and misunderstanding. The blunt fact, now as then, is that some parts of the United States need DPs to replace population losses. Furthermore, additional workers are needed to carry out the defense program. The DPs need America, but no more than America needs them.

"Let's Clean up Sports for Your Son!" by Forrest ("Phog") Allen, as told to Harry Wismer, Parade.

We do have a bad situation on our hands in the acceptance of bribes by college basketball players for fixing games, but four specific steps can be taken to clean up the game. We can:

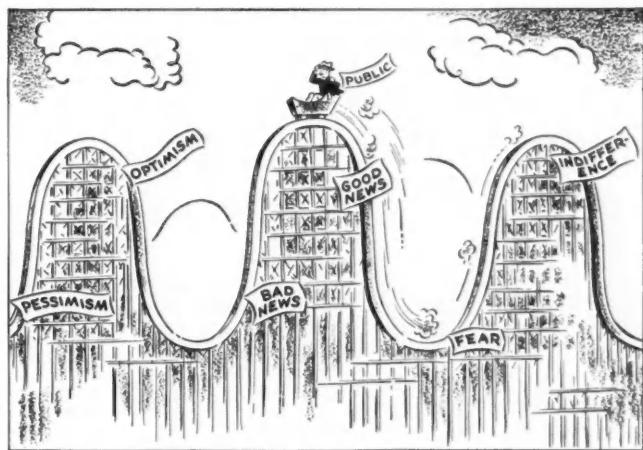
1. Remove college sports from big arenas like Madison Square Garden, in New York, which gamblers frequent.

2. Keep college athletes from playing at summer resorts, which also attract gamblers.

3. Appoint a "high commissioner" to supervise all intercollegiate athletics.

4. Give the commissioner complete control over improper "subsidization" of athletes. (Subsidization means inducing athletes to compete by granting them scholarships, by outright cash payments, or other means. Not all forms of subsidization are bad.)

Other steps can be suggested, but by taking these four we could be sure that college athletics would teach lessons of courage and honor—the lessons they should teach.



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

HOW CAN WE stop the violent ups and downs of public opinion?

In a Time of Crisis

Forming Public Opinion

THE Evening Star of Washington, D. C., says in a recent editorial that it is foolish for government officials to try to frighten the American people with scare stories that are not supported by facts.

The newspaper was discussing the recent statement made by Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the effect that troops other than Chinese and North Korean were massing in Manchuria and that there was terrible danger of a third world war. Everyone assumed that Mr. Rayburn was referring to Russian troops. However, the Department of Defense, according to the *Star*, denied any knowledge of Soviet forces massing in that area.

"Where does this leave the American people?" the *Star* asks. "If we are in 'terrible danger,' someone in authority ought to tell us precisely what the nature of the danger is. If they will not or cannot do that, they should keep quiet. The business of trying to arouse the people with warnings that are not supported by facts is just plain foolishness."

The newspaper's editorial brings attention to a very important question: *How can the public form a sound opinion on the policies and actions of government?* At present, it is certainly true that a great many Americans are confused. Official statements sometimes arouse a wave of optimistic feeling. At other times, the warnings of grave dangers ahead create fear. Then, when people realize that officials within the government are contradicting one another, a feeling of confused indifference often sets in.

Many observers feel that it would be much easier to form a clear opinion if declarations on government policy were more consistent. Regular, factual reports by the President and other members of his administration would be welcome. A weekly radio program, or printed summary, of government policies might be a help. If such a program were begun, Americans would want the opposition party to present its views in a similar way.

After gathering as many different views as possible on a particular issue, the citizen must then decide for himself which view is the correct one. The job is not easy. It is, however, the price we must all pay to maintain a strong democratic nation.

Democracy offers great benefits and privileges to people; in fact, it is the only political system under which all citizens may participate in governmental decisions and be free individuals. Along with these precious benefits, though, democracy imposes the obligation upon people to study, discuss, and act upon public problems.

Science News

A three-minute test on a new machine called a roadometer is helping people find out how well they drive. Here is how the test works:

The driver sits behind a wheel in the roadometer and presses a button. In front of him, motion pictures present scenes which might actually occur on a highway. The driver of the roadometer puts on his brakes, turns right or left, signals for a left turn, slows down for a truck, and so on. The driver's reactions are recorded, and he receives a card which gives his score after he has finished.

The United States Department of Agriculture has developed a new type of synthetic rubber. The new material is called Lactoprene BN. It has great resistance to oils, dry heat, water, and very cold temperatures. For this reason, it will probably be widely used for supplying the rubber parts of fuel tanks, automobile transmissions, and refrigerators.

The Atomic Energy Commission has announced that a new 45-million-dollar atomic plant will be built near Denver, Colorado. The Commission has not revealed what type of atomic materials will be produced in the plant, but has indicated that the materials are to be used in the manufacture of certain atomic weapons. Atomic bombs themselves will not be made there.

Again this summer, thousands of travelers will visit the biggest and oldest of our national parks—the Yellowstone. One of the main attractions will be Old Faithful, the geyser which sends thousands of gallons of boiling water into the air every 66 minutes or so.

Years ago men were mystified by the sputtering hot water of the geysers but, today, scientists know how a geyser works. A geyser generally resembles a large cone, with a long tube through its center. Water from the surface and from underground springs runs into the tube. The water at the bottom of the geyser gets so hot that it turns to steam.

For a while, the steam is held down by the pressure of the cool water near the surface. But after a time, the steam causes the geyser to blow up, forcing the hot water out into the air. Water seeps into the long neck of the geyser again, and the process begins all over. —By HAZEL ELDRIDGE.



U. S. AIR FORCE FROM ACME
THE WHITE NYLON net "jacket" worn by this airman is a new device designed to absorb the shock of a crash. The harness will soon be standard equipment on all Air Force cargo planes.

Career for Tomorrow

In Journalism

JOURNALISM is a broad term young people—men as well as women—often use when asked what they want to do when they finish school. If, when they think of a career in this field, they have in mind a fairly clear definition of the term and if they know what branch of the work they want to enter, they may look forward to success. Otherwise, the outlook is not promising.

Journalists are writers who deal with factual material. They collect information by watching events, by talking to people, doing research in libraries, and studying reports of government agencies and other organizations. They usually write for newspapers or magazines and they deal with a wide variety of subjects—politics, economics, history, geography, foods, fashions, music, the theatre, sports, and others. Reporters for the smaller newspapers may cover all these subjects. Writers for larger publications are usually specialists.

Journalists may be employed regularly by periodicals of one kind or another, or they may do free-lance work. Free-lancers write independently and sell articles to various publications.

In spite of the fact that the field is a broad one, certain qualifications are necessary for success in any one of its branches.

First of all, a journalist must be able to write clearly and interestingly. He must, of course, know the rules of grammar and punctuation. But beyond this, he should have the ability to state his ideas clearly.

Second, a journalist needs a native

curiosity that prompts him to take nothing for granted.

A "nose for news" is a third requirement. This is a kind of sixth sense that tells a reporter what subjects will interest people and what topics are important.

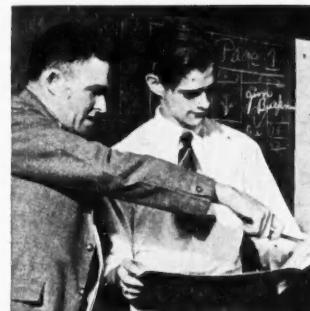
A fourth qualification is the ability to grasp significant details and, at the same time, get an over-all understanding of the material to be described.

If you are interested in a journalistic career, you must face the fact that hard work lies ahead. You will learn to write by writing. Probably a great deal of your early output will find its way to your editor's waste basket, but practice is the only way in which you can develop an interesting, readable style.

Developing an ability to write is only a part of your preparation. You must work equally hard to build up a background of information. You will probably specialize in one field or another—in politics or science, for instance, but even so you will need a broad educational background.

College training is not essential, but it offers perhaps the best way of beginning to build your fund of knowledge. A college degree will help you, too, in getting your first job. English (including grammar), history, science, economics, and psychology are subjects you should study.

Incomes of journalists vary greatly. A beginner may earn from \$35 to \$50 a week. Successful writers on metropolitan newspapers may earn as much as \$150 a week. On the average, an experienced reporter in a city



HIGH SCHOOL journalist and a faculty adviser look over proofs

makes about \$75 a week. A few other journalists have very high salaries. Earnings of free-lance writers depend upon the number of articles they sell and the prices they get.

A career in journalism is seldom monotonous, a writer often knows many interesting people, and there are opportunities for advancement. The best writers may become columnists. Reporters with executive ability may move into jobs as managing editor or editor. Related fields—advertising, radio, public relations, and others—afford opportunities for promotion.

The chief disadvantage is the fact that too many people want to go into journalism. Actually, the number of writing jobs is limited. The keen competition among would-be writers means that jobs are hard to get.

For additional information on work in this field talk to newspaper reporters and editors in your localities. Numerous universities have schools of journalism. Their catalogues will show the background they require for admission and the work they give.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS

Study Guide

Student Deferment

1. Why do U.S. officials believe that a great many students should receive deferment from military service?

2. If a student is seeking to continue a draft deferment on the basis of his standing in college, how high must he rank during each college year?

3. If he fails to maintain a high enough standing in his class, how else may he be able to get a draft deferment and stay in school?

4. According to present Selective Service plans, what provision is to be made for students who graduate from high school this spring and want to begin college in the fall?

5. Generally speaking, what will the deferred student do after his schooling is completed?

6. Present the arguments of people who feel that students should not be deferred on the basis of scholarship.

7. What arguments are given on behalf of the student deferment plan?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not favor the recently announced plan for deferment of students? Give reasons for your answer.

2. If you oppose the plan, can you suggest one which—in your opinion—would be more satisfactory? Outline your ideas.

MacArthur

1. Present the arguments used by people who believe that President Truman was justified in removing General MacArthur from command in the Far East.

2. How do MacArthur's supporters reply?

3. Explain the views of those who agree with the General on the question of how our nation should wage war against the Chinese Communists.

4. What do President Truman's followers say about this issue?

5. In general, how do our nation's western European allies feel about MacArthur's removal?

6. What is the attitude among Chinese Nationalist and Japanese officials?

7. Who was chosen as General MacArthur's successor?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not believe that President Truman was justified in dismissing General MacArthur from command in the Far East? Explain your position.

2. On the question of how we should fight the Communists in the Orient, do you agree with General MacArthur, or do you support the present policy of the Truman administration? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Briefly discuss the duties of Lieutenant General Matthew Ridgway and Lieutenant General James Van Fleet.

2. Explain the origin of the name "Paris."

3. What great advantage does the helicopter have over the conventional type airplane?

4. What caused the new trouble between Israel and a neighboring Arab nation?

5. How is the new mobilization board organized?

6. Discuss briefly the struggle for Germany between communism and the democracies.

References

Time and Newsweek for April 23, 1951, carry discussions on General MacArthur's removal.

"Study or Fight," *U. S. News and World Report*, April 13, 1951. Proposal to defer bright students explained.

"The Youngsters Ask Some Questions," *Life* for April 16, 1951. Pro and con discussion of the student deferment proposal, with pictures.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

- (d) freedom from punishment; 2. (c) surroundings; 3. (d) alert and watchful; 4. (a) crumbling; 5. (a) dread; 6. (b) stated positively.

Historical Backgrounds - - Vice Presidents

A VICE president of this country seldom figures in the news. He presides over meetings of the Senate. He goes to sessions of the cabinet, and gets his picture in the paper a few times. When his term is ended, he goes back to private life. He is almost always quickly forgotten by most Americans. They find it hard even to recall his name.

There are exceptions. Vice President Alben Barkley, for example, is widely known because he travels often and makes speeches in all parts of the country. His jovial humor gets him a lot of attention. He is more of a "working Vice President" than most of his predecessors.

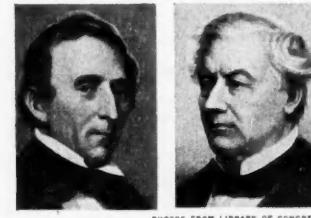
As a general rule, however, Vice Presidents do not achieve historical prominence unless they later move into the White House. In our national history, seven Vice Presidents have become Chief Executives by succeeding deceased Presidents. They were John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester Alan Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge, and Harry Truman.

After serving out the terms they inherited, only three of the seven were later able to win election to the Presidency. The three were Theodore Roosevelt, Coolidge, and our present executive, Mr. Truman.

Three men served regular terms as elected Vice Presidents in the early history of our country, and then later won elections to the Presidency.

They were John Adams, who was Vice President under George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Martin Van Buren.

Jefferson served as Vice President under John Adams, our second President, from 1797 to 1801. Jefferson was named President in 1801 in an election decided by the House of Representatives. Then he won a second term in 1804. Van Buren served as Vice President during the second term of Andrew Jackson. In 1836, with the backing of Jackson, Van Buren was elected President.



JOHN TYLER (left) was the first Vice President to become President after a Chief Executive's death. Millard Fillmore (right) was the second.

Tyler was the first Vice President to become Chief Executive upon the death of the elected President, William Henry Harrison. Harrison died of pneumonia on April 4, 1841, just one month after his inauguration.

Millard Fillmore became President in 1850 on Zachary Taylor's death.

Andrew Johnson succeeded to the highest office of the country after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln in 1865. Johnson tried to follow Lincoln's policy of leniency toward the Southern states after the Civil War. Congress bitterly opposed him and he was very nearly removed from office in an impeachment process. Johnson kept up his interest in politics after leaving office and was elected to the U. S. Senate from Tennessee in 1875.

Vice President Arthur became President upon the assassination of James Garfield in 1881.

Theodore Roosevelt followed William McKinley, who was shot during the first year of his second term in 1901. Roosevelt, one of our best known Presidents, won election in his own right in 1904.

Calvin Coolidge became President in 1923 after the sudden death of Warren G. Harding. Coolidge, known as "silent Cal" because of his reticence, became an elected President in 1925. His was a quiet administration in an era of prosperity, ending just before the stock market crash in 1929 plunged the nation into deep depression.

Harry Truman left the Vice Presidency to become Chief Executive in 1945, while the nation still was fighting World War II. Franklin D. Roosevelt had died suddenly on April 12, 1945, less than four months after the start of his fourth term. Mr. Truman won the Presidency on his own in the election of 1948.